Depository Success Stories Wanted
Positive Publicity Will Help Support the Depository Library Program!

The Depository Library Program involves both GPO and the depository libraries, serving as intermediaries between Federal agencies and the public users of agency-generated information. We need to find new ways to measure and communicate the effectiveness of the Depository Library Program -- not only through numbers of transactions completed, but in ways that express the value of the services that the Program provides to the public.

We also recognize that we must know more about the users of the depository libraries, so that we can, with your assistance, identify and quantify their needs. Only then can we determine how to meet their needs with the available resources, and also determine what new resources are required, at GPO and in the depositories, to serve the public better.

This information is essential if we are to focus our energies and restructure our programs to be more effective. Information about Program users and their needs is also absolutely critical if we are to maintain -- or increase -- the resources for the Program.

It will take some time to develop better qualitative measurements, but in the meantime, we need to document the effectiveness of the current Program and demonstrate its value in meeting the needs of the public. To accomplish this, we are collecting anecdotes that demonstrate specific instances in which government information available through a depository library has made a unique contribution to an individual or business from its Congressional District. For example, a small business man uses the National Trade Data Bank CD-ROM to identify trade opportunities that result in his company beginning to export its products; a business woman uses the Commerce Business Daily to identify contracting opportunities for her company; or a business uses the census data to determine the best location for its new plant and creates new jobs in the community.

Each of you must have stories like this that you could submit. These "success stories" can be short; two or three paragraphs is fine. If possible, the anecdote should include the individual's name, address and telephone number, so he or she can be contacted for additional information. A letter from a constituent would be even better.

Send your anecdotes by Monday, **October 12**, to:

> Susan Tulis
> Documents Librarian
> University of Virginia
> Arthur J. Morris Law Library
> Charlottesville, VA 22901
> FAX: 804-982-2232
> E-Mail: SET7C@VIRGINIA.EDU

We will review these anecdotes at the Council meeting and determine some appropriate ways to use them to enhance the visibility of the Program.

Fall 1992 Council Meeting Scheduled for October 19 - 20

The fall meeting of the Depository Library Council to the Public Printer will take place on October 19-20, 1992 in Washington, DC. The topic for discussion will be restructuring the Depository Library Program. This is a first step toward developing a strategic vision of the depository library of the future, taking into account the increase in electronic information, the economic environment in which we will be operating and other factors.

The Council will meet in a preparatory session on Monday morning, October 19. That afternoon and on the morning of Tuesday, October 20, the Council will meet formally with the Public Printer. Tuesday afternoon will be used for Council members to review the results of the formal meeting and determine the appropriate follow-on activities.

Those wishing to attend the session should register by calling Josie Williams at (202) 512-1114. Additional information, including a detailed schedule, will be published in a future issue.

Check Your Mailing Label!

See Important Notice on Page 33!

GPO Update
Government Documents Roundtable
American Library Association Conference
June 27, 1992

Judith C. Russell
Director, Library Programs Service

I don't know how many of you watched a program on the 20th anniversary of the Watergate break-in earlier this month. As I watched it, I was struck by the phrase "follow the money." Deep Throat advised Woodward and Bernstein to "follow the money" and that was the key to unraveling the threads and solving the puzzle that we all know as Watergate.

As you know, I became director of the Library Programs Service in February. It struck me when I watched the program on Watergate that since I came to LPS, I have been following Deep Throat's advice. I have been "following the money" -- not to unravel some sinister plot, but in order to get a better understanding of how our resources are currently used, so that we can re-examine and, where appropriate, adjust our activities to optimize those resources.
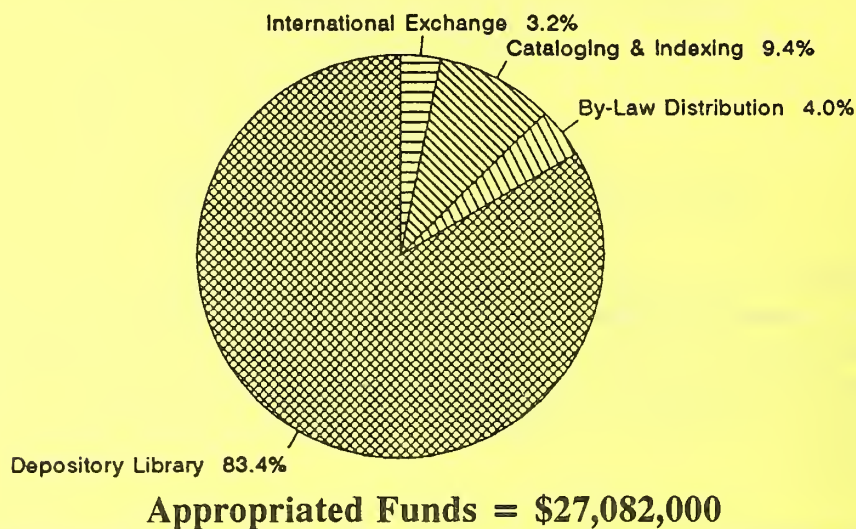
I want to share some of what I have learned with you this afternoon, so we are going to present our "GPO Update" a little differently than we have in the past. I hope that this information will make us a little less mysterious and puzzling -- without leading to resignations or jail terms.

Focusing on the resources is particularly appropriate right now since, as many of you know, Congress is acting this week on the FY 1993 Legislative Branch Appropriation, which includes the funding for the Depository Library Program. And Sheila, Gil and I have left behind -- eagerly awaiting our return -- the analysis and paper work on our submissions for the FY 1994 appropriation cycle.

Title 44 provides very broad enabling legislation for the Depository Library Program. We can distribute any government publication as long as it is not classified, for internal use only or required to be self-sustaining. However, that broad authority is balanced by a specific appropriation which limits both the dollars that we can spend and the number of staff we can use to fulfill our mission.

Very often when speaking of our appropriation, people assume that it is all for the Depository Library Program. In fact funding for the Depository Library Program is only a part -- although it is the largest part -- of an appropriation to GPO for "Salaries & Expenses," often shortened to S&E.

FY 1992 S&E Programs

International Exchange 3.2%

Cataloging & Indexing 9.4%

By-Law Distribution 4.0%

Depository Library 83.4%

Appropriated Funds = $27,082,000

There are four programs covered by the S&E appropriation:

- Depository Library Program

- Cataloging & Indexing Program

- International Exchange Program

- By-Law Distribution Program

In FY 1992 GPO received just over $27 million for these four programs.

For those of you who may be less familiar with the By-Law program, this is the funding that covers distribution of publications that are required by law. For example, Title 44 provides for complimentary copies of the Congressional Record to the Congress, the Supreme Court and other Federal judges, the President and the Executive Branch agencies, Governors, Embassies, former members of Congress, former Presidents and Vice Presidents, and a number of others. The printing and distribution of by-law copies requires approximately 4% of the FY 1992 S&E appropriation.

International Exchange requires another 3.2%.

Cataloging and Indexing requires 9.4% and covers such activities as classification of documents, cataloging, and production of the Monthly Catalog and related publications.

The remaining 83.4% funds the Depository Library Program.

FY 1992 Staff by S&E Program

International Exchange 3   Cataloging & Indexing 35

By-Law Distribution 7

Depository Library 105
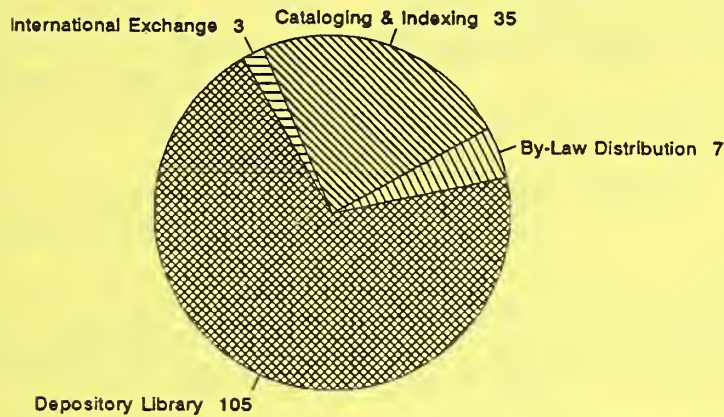
Total Personnel (FTE) = 150

The Congressionally established limit for staffing under the S&E appropriation is 150 full time equivalents (FTEs). As you might expect, most of those are in the Depository Library Program (105). Cataloging and Classification utilizes another 35. IES and By-Law distribution require very little staff and share the remaining ten positions.

S&E funding went up by $1.5 million in FY 1991 and by $1.3 million in FY 1992. The bill currently before the House of Representatives includes a $2 million increase in S&E for FY 1993. Although this is less than we requested and it may not make it through the full appropriation process, it is gratifying to know that this Program is considered worthy of an increase in these times of tight budgets.

However, gratifying as these recent increase are, the effects of inflation over time have significantly reduced the purchasing power of the S&E dollars.

Total S&E Appropriation
Actual Dollars vs. Constant Dollars for FY 80 -- FY 91


ACTUAL DOLLARS   CONSTANT FY 80 DOLLARS
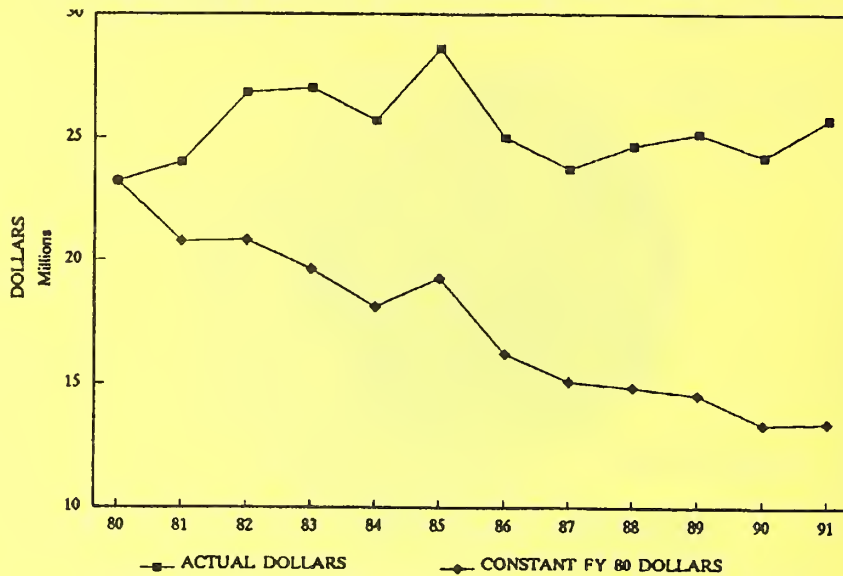
This chart shows the effects of inflation on the full S&E appropriation since 1980. In 1980 the appropriation was $23.2 million.

By 1992 it had increased $3.9 million to $27.1 million.
This is a 16.8% increase which, when adjusted for inflation, has the buying power of $13.5 million 1983 dollars -- for a net loss of 50.2%.

Depository Library Distribution
Actual Dollars vs. Constant Dollars for FY 80 -- FY 91

ACTUAL DOLLARS   CONSTANT FY 80 DOLLARS

6
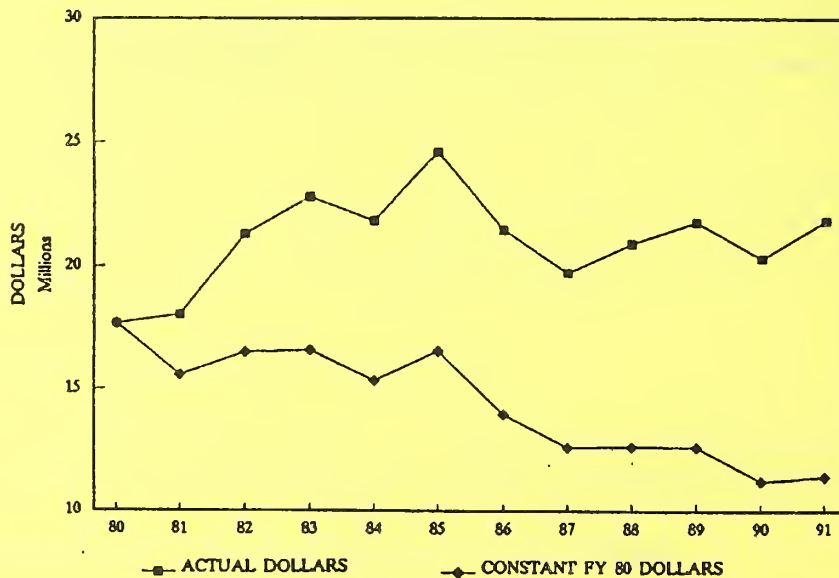
Let's look at the effect of inflation on the depository library portion of the S&E appropriation. In FY 1980 we had $17.1 million for depository library distribution. In FY 1992 we have $22.6 million. What appears to be $5.5 million in growth when adjusted for inflation is worth $11.2 million FY 1983 dollars. That is a 50.4% loss in purchasing power.

> *What appears to be $5.5 million in growth when adjusted for inflation is worth $11.2 million FY 1983 dollars. That is a 50.4% loss in purchasing power.* --J.C. Russell
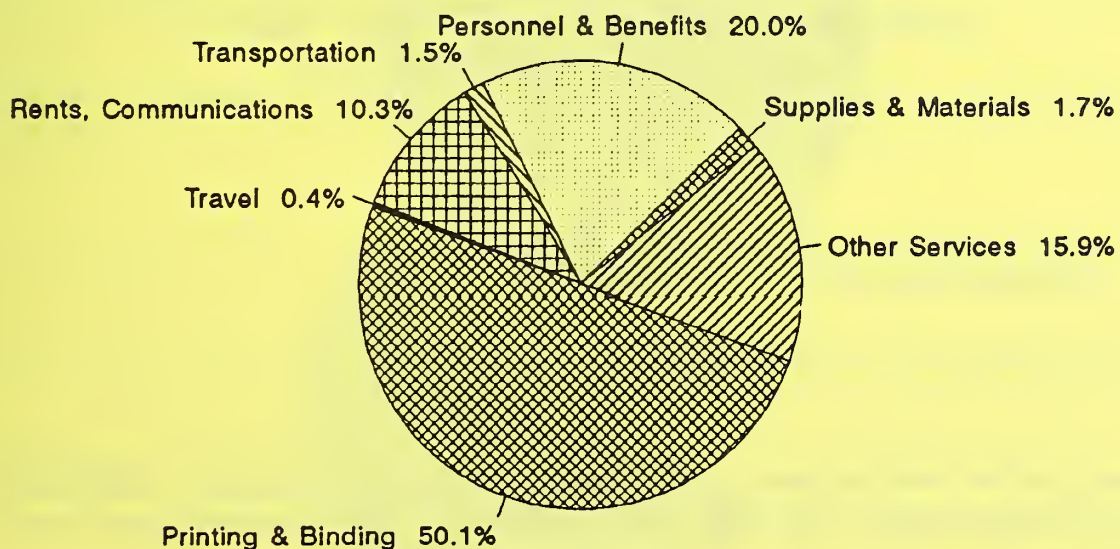
During the same time period, we have added 50 new libraries to the Program, so we are now serving more libraries with less money.

Most of the gap opened by inflation has been closed by the introduction of microfiche into the program. Currently 60% of our copies are distributed as microfiche. As you will hear, we are looking for other ways to bridge the funding gap.

We are making very good use of our limited resources. In FY 1991 GPO reproduced and distributed over 27.2 million copies of 57,700 publications -- and we funded the distribution of 2.4 million additional items by DOE and USGS -- all for less than $1 per copy.

How do we do it? Let's follow the money and see where it goes.

FY 1992 S&E Programs
Where the Money Goes

Personnel & Benefits 20.0%

Transportation 1.5%

Rents, Communications 10.3%

Supplies & Materials 1.7%

Travel 0.4%

Other Services 15.9%

Printing & Binding 50.1%
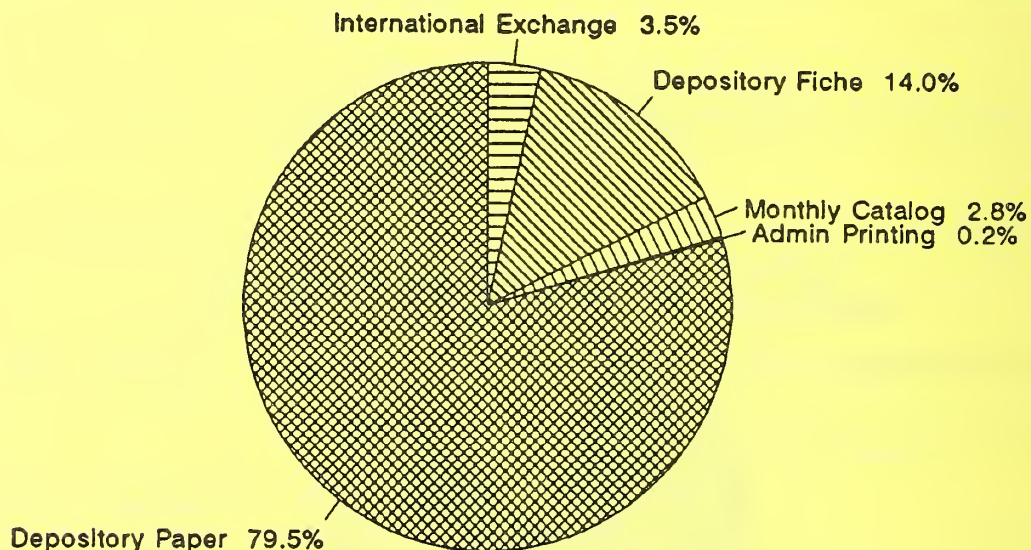
Appropriated Funds = $27,082,000

50% of our dollars go for the printing and binding of the publications that we distribute through S&E programs. 20% goes for salaries and benefits. Another 8% goes for postage, UPS charges, and other shipping costs; this is concealed in the categories called Transportation of Things and Rents, Communications. Obviously our office and warehouse space is also in rents.

Travel includes inspections, our participation in meetings such as this, and the travel expenses of the Depository Library Council members.

Other -- always my favorite category -- includes such things as agency overhead, administrative functions (payroll and similar useful services), computer systems development and support (ACSIS which Sheila will talk more about), equipment maintenance (lighted bin system), expenses for the Federal Depository Conference, access to OCLC, and similar essential, but truly "miscellaneous" expenses.

Since printing and binding -- which we affectionately call P&B -- is such a major portion of the expenses, I want to provide you with more information on how we spend the P&B dollars.

FY 1992 S&E Printing & Binding

International Exchange 3.5%
Depository Fiche 14.0%
Monthly Catalog 2.8%
Admin Printing 0.2%
Depository Paper 79.5%

Excluding By-Law Copies

Like all of the other expenses, P&B is allocated to the four programs. This chart shows the P&B administered by LPS. The by-law P&B is currently administered in the Sales Program.

Administrative printing covers our newsletter, Administrative Notes, the Depository Library Manual, and similar items.

The other categories are self-explanatory.

FY 1992 Depository Printing & Binding
Cost Allocation: Paper vs. Microfiche

Microfiche Copies 14.9%
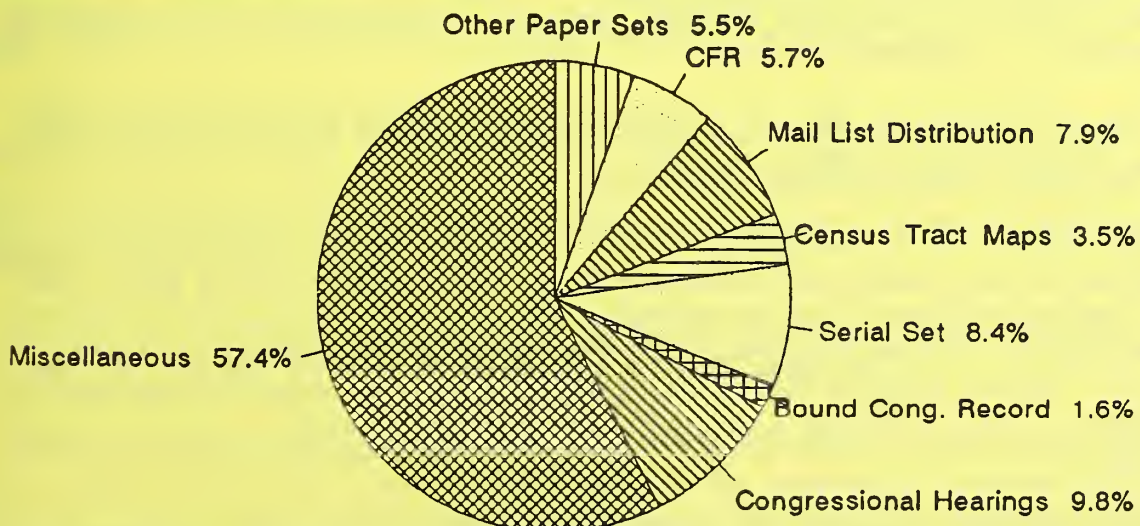
Paper Copies 85.1%
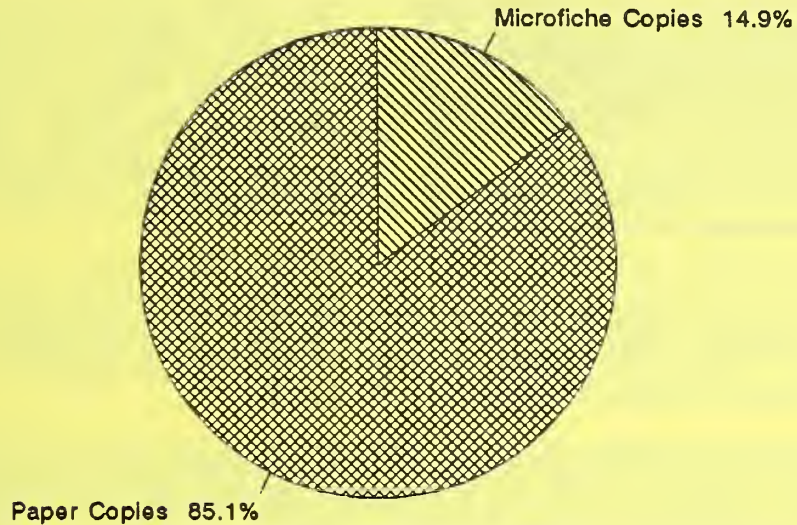
Taking a closer look at P&B for Depository Library Distribution, 14.9% of our expenses are for microfiche. This provides almost 60% of the copies that we distribute. In 1991 that was 17 million copies of 35,000 titles.

The remaining 85.1% of the P&B is used to produced over 9 million paper copies of approximately 21,000 paper publications.

FY 1992 Depository Printing & Binding
Cost Allocation: Selected Paper Titles

Other Paper Sets 5.5%
CFR 5.7%
Mail List Distribution 7.9%
Census Tract Maps 3.5%
Serial Set 8.4%
Bound Cong. Record 1.6%
Miscellaneous 57.4%
Congressional Hearings 9.8%

A small number of paper publications account for a large portion of the P&B. This is the 60-40 rule, rather than the 80-20 rule. 40% of the dollars that we spend on paper publications go to a small number of paper titles, mostly the case bound, archival sets that lag years behind the initial publication of the information they contain.

> *...we must do a better job of communicating the needs and the value of the Program in order to ensure continued -- and hopefully expanded --support from the Congress.*
> *--J.C. Russell*

You will note that Census track maps are included in this list. Census originally planned to distribute the track maps exclusively on CD-ROM. They still intend to produce a series of CD-ROM discs with the map images in 1993.

Recently, in response to public demand, they decided to print a complete set of paper track maps from the 1990 Census. They will distribute 135 complete sets to Census depositories and Census offices around the country.

GPO will ride for the sales program and for the depository library program. However, we could not afford the $1.6 to $2 million that it would cost to distribute in paper every map set selected by the depository libraries.

The alternative that we have decided to pursue is distribution of complete paper sets to each Regional Library and distribution of paper sets for each state to the libraries within that state that have selected track maps.

So, if your library is in Maryland, you will get all of the map sets containing information about Maryland. That includes the Washington, D.C., SMSA set which includes portions of Maryland and Virginia as well as the District of Columbia. You will also obtain the CD-ROM discs that provide map images for any and all states that your library selects.

We recognize that this is not as desirable as full paper distribution, but we believe that this will place in your library the maps that will be most heavily used. (Details will be published in Administrative Notes.

I want to take a few minutes to share some other thoughts with you on the future direction of the depository library program.

Like many of you, we are trying to do more with less. We are having to look again at the old ways of doing things and re-evaluate them. We must keep what is good, what works, what makes sense -- and not be afraid to change what no longer works. We must find new ways to fulfill our objectives. We must prioritize and optimize our limited resources. And we must do a better job of communicating the needs and the value of the Program in order to ensure continued -- and hopefully expanded -- support from the Congress.

In that context the topic for the fall Depository Library Council meeting will be restructuring of the Depository Library Program. We are not yet ready to discuss what

restructuring, if any, is appropriate, but many of us believe that we need a strategic vision of the depository library of the future, taking into account the increase in electronic information, the economic environment in which we will be operating and other factors.

Council will assist GPO in identifying the information that we will need to collect and analyze in order to assess what we are doing, where we are going, and how we can do it "better, cheaper and faster." GODORT is also a valuable source of input, and we would be pleased to have your suggestions as well.

> *...in FY 1993 LPS will produce prototype CD-ROM discs containing scanned images of selected documents sets.   --J.C. Russell*

In addition, we recognize that LPS must take the initiative and seek ways to utilize new technologies to disseminate government publications to depository libraries in a more timely and cost-effective manner, so in FY 1993 LPS will produce prototype CD-ROM discs containing scanned images of selected documents sets.

To keep the costs to a minimum, these discs will use public domain software (probably GS Search) and incorporate the cataloging records already generated for the Monthly Catalog as a source of indexing. The preliminary estimates indicate that this may be less expensive than microfiche, and it should be substantially more useful.

This approach will keep LPS within its authority to replicate publications in an alternative format, such as we have done with microfiche, without usurping the issuing agency's authority for publishing the information.

> *We are also considering a CD-ROM version of the Monthly Catalog in lieu of the five-year cumulative index, and we are considering a prototype disc for current Monthly Catalog records ...   --J.C. Russell*

We are also considering a CD-ROM version of the Monthly Catalog in lieu of the five-year cumulative index, and we are considering a prototype disc for current Monthly Catalog records -- possibly containing depository selections and other information beyond the scope of the paper Monthly Catalog -- not as a cataloging tool, but as a finding aid.

We do not expect these prototype discs to replace any paper or microfiche distribution during FY 1993. By operating this as a parallel activity, the depository libraries can gain experience with this new method of dissemination and evaluate its utility. At the same time LPS can determine the actual costs and personnel resources required to support this activity.

If it proves economical and useful, LPS will be able to eliminate some paper and microfiche distribution in FY 1994 and substitute the CD-ROM discs.

We are also expanding the Depository Library Bulletin Board to offer paid access direct to end users. This will make the BBS another alternative distribution media for Sales, and it will result in a wider range of information being offered electronically to the depository libraries.

Within a few months this expanded bulletin board will be connected to the INTERNET - although we do not yet have a specific date.

> *Together we need to find new ways to measure and communicate our effectiveness -- not just through numbers of transactions completed, but in ways that express the true value of the services we deliver.*
>
> *--J.C. Russell*

The rapid expansion of electronic government publication is challenging all of us. The traditional boundaries that were created by the constraints of moving, storing and using paper (or microfiche or magnetic tapes) are crossed easily by computer diskettes, bulletin boards, and transmissions over the INTERNET.

Geographic proximity no longer constrains access. It is becoming easier and easier to obtain information "just in time" instead of "just in case," so libraries can rely on information that is resident outside their walls, but accessible by fax, modem or other means to supplement their collections.

But each of these wonderful new opportunities brings with it new challenges, including the challenge to re-evaluate the structure of the Depository Library Program.

You are all struggling to master a cornucopia of CD-ROMs -- with an extraordinary range of software -- so that you can assist your patrons in the use of these new research tools.

When a patron asks for a book, you are seldom asked about the size of the book or the type font used in the printing. With the new electronic publications you are routinely queried about file formats, memory requirements and other characteristics of the software and the data.

And the users have their own perspective. GPO is facing a law suit from a user who doesn't want to go to his local depository library for access to the Supreme Court opinions that are resident on the Depository Library Bulletin Board. He would prefer to access the bulletin board directly from his own office. He is unique in suing us to try to obtain access, but he is not unique in asking why he has to get access to the information through an intermediary when he has the equipment and the skill to access it directly. We cannot ignore these questions.

Both GPO and the depository libraries serve as intermediaries between the agencies and the public users of their information. We both are -- and will continue to be -- challenged to add value in the process of transferring the information or we will find ourselves superfluous.

Increasingly, we are expected to measure both the quantity and the quality of our programs and services. Together we need to find new ways to measure and communicate our effectiveness -- not just through numbers of transactions completed, but in ways that express the true value of the services we deliver. This is absolutely critical if we are to maintain -- or grow -- the resources for the Program. This is another area where GODORT is uniquely suited to assist us by the development of standards and/or

statistical measurements that will capture qualitative and well as quantitative information.

The Depository Library Council has suggested the need for a study of the users of the depository library collections. Although we haven't yet determined what such a study would cover or how it would be conducted, we recognize that we must know who your customers are because they are our customers, too. We need to know more about them, so that we can, with your assistance, identify and quantify their needs.

Only then can we determine what we can do to meet their needs with the available resources and what new resources we -- and you -- will need to serve them better.

This information is essential if we are to focus our energies and restructure our programs to be more effective. Again, GODORT is obviously a source of advice on alternative methodologies and coverage for such a user study.

In conclusion, let me say that at LPS we are seeking more economical -- and at the same time more timely and more useful -- ways to disseminate government publications to the depository libraries. We recognize the limitations of microfiche, and hope that CD-ROM and the Bulletin Board will prove to be good alternatives.

This is our challenge and we are facing it eagerly. We see opportunities, not obstacles, in the face of changing technologies, evolving information policies and tight budgets. We hope that each of you shares our enthusiasm, and that you will assist us in our evolution, so that you can be sure that the future GPO serves you -- and through you the public -- even more effectively.
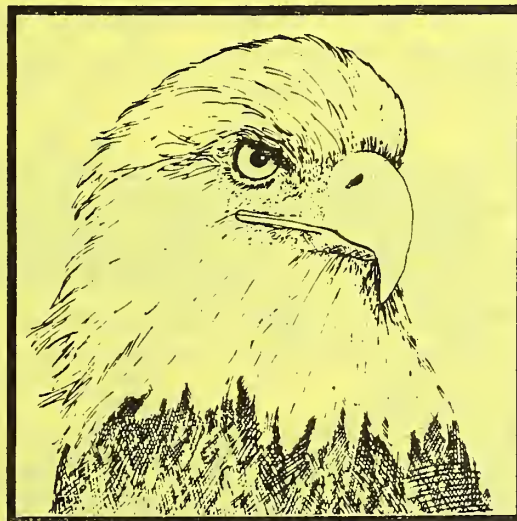
Illustrations on this page and pages 15, 30, and 34 taken from Land Protection Plan, Beaverhead County, Montana. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1992. I 49.2:L 22/2

U.S. Code on CD-ROM or Paper:
Choice Offered to Depositories

Depository libraries have been asked to chose between the U.S. Code on CD-ROM and the paper copies of the U.S. Code and its supplements. The decision to offer this as a choice, rather than as additional selection, was based on several factors, as explained below.

There are many items that Library Programs Service (LPS) offers to selective depository libraries in either paper or microfiche, but not both formats. There are other items that are offered in two or more formats, and the Libraries are allowed to choose more than one format. There are still other items that are available in multiple formats, but LPS only offers one format to the depository libraries. This has been a long standing practice.

When a publication becomes available in more than one format, LPS reviews the options and makes a determination on how the publication will be made available to the depository libraries. According to our General Counsel, LPS is not obligated to provide a publication more than once or in more than one format. We are not required to choose the cheapest format or to offer the most expensive format. We are not required to provide the most useful or the most popular format. We are required to do whatever is "economical and practical" to optimize the resources of the program. We try to make a balanced decision based on the importance of the publication, the expense to LPS, the utility of the various formats, and alternative sources of the information.

In the case of the U.S. Code on CD-ROM, there were a number of factors in our decision to offer it as an alternative to the paper product, rather than instead of, or in addition to, the paper product. The paper product is far more expensive than the CD-ROM. However, the U.S. Code is one of the core documents that is recommend for all depository library collections, so we were reluctant to eliminate the paper copy. Having chosen to retain an expensive format, we also chose not to incur additional expense by offering it in both the paper and CD-ROM formats.

In addition, the retrieval software was procured by the U.S. Congress, not the GPO, so the Congress as the publisher was required to pay the software license fee for any copies distributed to the depository libraries. LPS was requested to offer this title as an alternative to paper, so that the Congress would not incur $14,000 in software licensing fees ($10 per depository library). Had the software been procured through GPO, LPS would probably have made the same decision since our printing and binding budget is stretched to the breaking point this year.

LPS has also made the decision to send only the stand-alone workstation version. The libraries have the responsibility to pay the additional charges for networking if they intend to use the CD-ROM on a network. There is both a licensing fee issue (a network license could push the fee per library up another $65) and an administrative issue involved here. LPS would have to survey the libraries about their network status and plans, if it were to offer the network version to depositories. LPS could not assume the

responsibility (and liability) for knowing when the CD-ROM was used on a network and when the number of workstations on the network changed. GPO has not assumed that responsibility for sales copies either; they are all being sold as stand-alone (single workstations) copies with the purchaser responsible for the network licensing.

GPO provides the lowest cost CD-ROMs offered for sale by the Government. Our average price for a single CD-ROM with commercially licensed software is $25. In this instance, the sales price for the U.S. Code on CD-ROM will be about $30. By continuing to offer the choice between paper and CD-ROM, LPS has made it possible for each library to continue to select the paper copy and to purchase the CD-ROM, which is the lower cost item, if both formats are needed.

This is no different than what occurs with the distribution of the Code of Federal Regulations and a number of other items. Libraries can choose between microfiche and paper versions of the CFR. LPS does not force depositories to take the least expensive (microfiche) version. If a library wants both versions, it purchases one of them.

If LPS had unlimited funds, we could offer unlimited choices. Unfortunately, that is not the case, and we must use our appropriation wisely in order to ensure that we get as many different government publications as we can to the depository library community.

The reality of finite resources compels some of the choices that we are forced to make. This was not a decision that was made lightly or without thought for its implications for LPS and the depository libraries.
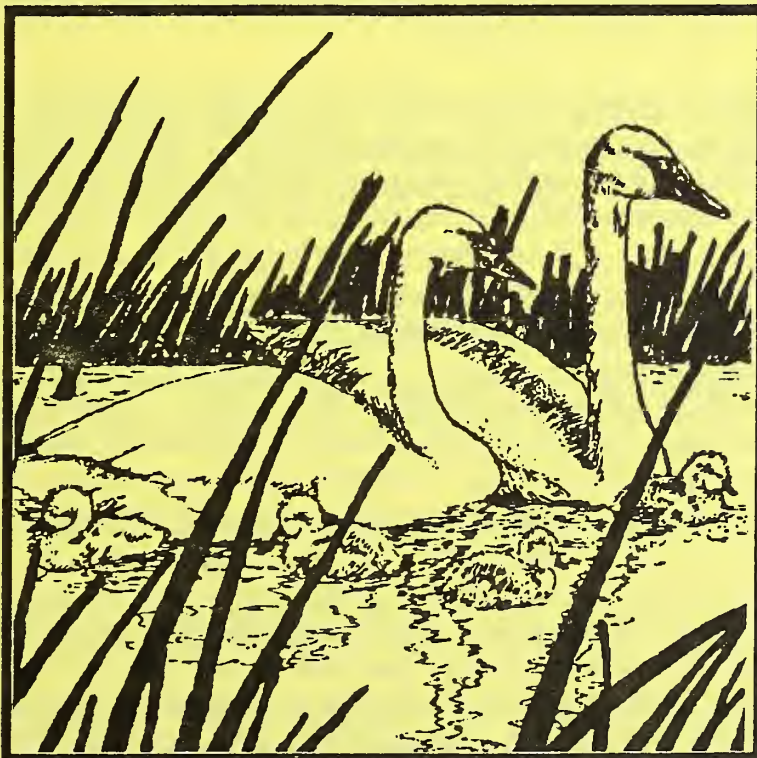
Robert W. Houk
Public Printer

Prepared Statement on S.2813,
the "GPO Gateway to Government Act of 1992"
and H.R. 2772,
the "GPO Wide Information Network for Data Online Act of 1992"

**Presented before the Committee on Rules and Administration,
United States Senate, and the Committee on House Administration,
House of Representatives, Thursday, July 23, 1992**

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee on Rules and Administration and the Committee on House Administration, I am pleased to be here this morning to present the views of the Government Printing Office (GPO) on S. 2813 (GPO Gateway) and H.R. 2772 (WINDO).

> *The GPO Gateway/WINDO service proposes a convenient way for people to access public Government information. If this legislation is enacted, GPO would establish a one-stop shopping method to access, search, and retrieve published databases located at GPO and other Federal agencies.* *--R.W. Houk*

I commend the sponsors of these far-sighted bills. The GPO Gateway/WINDO service proposes a convenient way for people to access public Government information. If this legislation is enacted, GPO would establish a one-stop shopping method to access, search, and retrieve published databases located at GPO and other Federal agencies.

The GPO Gateway/WINDO service would not preempt other Federal agencies from disseminating information electronically. Instead, it would offer the opportunity to work with Federal agencies to provide remote access to their computer systems through GPO. In doing so, the GPO Gateway/WINDO service would complement agency dissemination efforts while providing a more effective way to inform the public through the Federal Depository Library Program. It would also provide a highly visible means for the public to gain access to electronic information through GPO's Sales Program.

The need for the GPO Gateway/WINDO service is clear. Despite having made significant progress in acquiring and utilizing advanced information dissemination technologies in recent years, the Federal Government has yet to ensure that the average American can access and make use of electronic Government information easily, and at low cost.

All too often, as other observers have noted, it is difficult to locate this information, establish accounts with different agencies to purchase it, and then process the information into readily usable form. Public access to some electronic Government information is obtainable only through commercial vendors, many of which impose

minimum monthly charges or connection costs that place the information out of reach of most citizens. Many elements of the Government's system for disseminating electronic information today are proving to be major barriers to effective public access. One can draw certain parallels between the way the Government provides access to electronic information today and the "hopelessly haphazard operation," as one historian has called it, that characterized the distribution of public documents in the late 19th century. At that time, according to Robert Kling:

> [c]opies of documents were ordered with little regard for public or official interest. Of the [depository libraries that existed then], some were overwhelmed by mountains of government publications, while others received no regular distribution at all...In addition, no standard system for titling government documents existed. Consequently, practical cataloging was virtually impossible. [Robert E. Kling, Jr., The Government Printing Office (New York: Praeger, 1970), pp. 110-11.]

Nearly one hundred years ago, obtaining public access to Government information was a bewildering, burdensome process. To remedy the situation, in 1895 Congress passed the comprehensive Printing Act, which among other things established the Superintendent of Documents operation in GPO. This operation was charged with the sale of Government publications to the public, the distribution of publications to Federal depository libraries for the free use of the public, and the standardized cataloging and indexing of Government documents.

With the Printing Act, Congress demonstrated that it is possible to enhance public access to Government information through an organized, standardized system of distribution. Using modern information technology, the GPO Gateway/WINDO service offers a similar opportunity for simplifying public access to Government information today.

It is entirely appropriate that the Gateway/WINDO service would be located in GPO. GPO's Superintendent of Documents programs already offer an efficient, effective, and widely recognized means of providing public access to Government information.

In FY 1991, GPO's Sales Program offered over 12,000 Government titles for sale, at an average price per copy of $8.00, with many individually priced as low as 50 cents--well below the average prices for similar kinds of publications offered commercially. The Sales Program distributed a total of 32.5 million copies by mail order and through 23 bookstores nationwide.

The Depository Library Program, which now includes over 1,400 libraries nationwide, distributed more than 27.2 million copies of 57,700 titles, in addition to 549,000 maps from the U.S. Geological Survey and 1.8 million Department of Energy microfiche publications. All of these publications were made available for the free use of the public.

GPO also distributed 4.7 million copies of publications to recipients designated by law to receive those publications free of charge. Another 39.7 million copies of

publications were distributed by GPO on behalf of other Federal agencies. In addition, GPO received 91,000 individual titles for classification during the year, while 26,000 titles were received for cataloging.

> *GPO is not just for printing anymore. The effective fulfillment of our mission in the Information Age requires that we continue to expand our electronic information services to the public.* --R.W. Houk

The 1895 Act that established the Superintendent of Documents in GPO addressed the distribution of printed publications. However, the legislative history of the Act and succeeding legislation--most prominently the Depository Library Act of 1962-- demonstrate that Congress intended this operation to provide public access to published Government information--that is, information prepared for distribution or dissemination to the public.

We do not find any evidence to support the contention, most recently expressed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in the proposed revision of OMB Circular A-130, "Management of Federal Information Resources," that Congress intended GPO's dissemination function to be restricted to printing only. We do not agree that Congress intended the public's right of access to Government information to be restricted because of format. In our view, a Government publication is a publication regardless of format, whether it is printed, in microfiche, on CD-ROM, or online.

Operational developments at GPO under the policy guidance of the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) have supported Congress' intent that GPO provide access to Government information. In 1987, pursuant to JCP direction, GPO began offering Government publications in electronic formats for sale through the Sales Program. In FY 1991, sales of publications in electronic format (magnetic tape, floppy disk, and CD-ROM) generated approximately $1 million in revenues.

In 1988, the JCP authorized the conduct of pilot projects to test the feasibility of disseminating information in electronic formats--including CD-ROM and online database formats--to depository libraries. These pilot projects were completed and studies of the data are underway.

Meanwhile, electronic formats have become a regular feature of depository distribution. In FY 1991, the number of titles in CD-ROM distributed to the libraries increased from 5 to 116, while the number of titles on floppy disk rose from less than a dozen the previous year to over 50 by yearend. These numbers have continued to grow in FY 1992.

GPO's provision of public access to electronic formats has not been limited to the so-called tangible formats--CD-ROM's, diskettes, and magnetic tapes. In FY 1990, GPO established an electronic bulletin board in the Depository Library Program in support of the Supreme Court's Project Hermes, which provides for the online dissemination of Court opinions. In FY 1991, the bulletin board platform was expanded to provide program and administrative information to depository libraries. Plans are currently underway to provide for availability of bulletin board service through the Sales Program.

GPO is not just for printing anymore. The effective fulfillment of our mission in the Information Age requires that we continue to expand our electronic information services to the public. This is the conclusion that has consistently been supported by the JCP. It was the conclusion of the Office of Technology Assessment's 1988 report, Informing the Nation. Most important of all, it is the conclusion that is now widely shared by depository librarians and their patrons, by professional library associations, by the Federal agencies GPO serves, and by Government information users throughout the general public.

So, regardless of the technical dispute over the language of Title 44, I think the argument has effectively been foreclosed by growing public demand for simple, effective, low cost access to Government information--for the kind of access that GPO traditionally has provided for printed documents, and which we are increasingly providing now for electronic formats. S. 2813 and H.R. 2772 have distilled this demand into a reasonable, sensible plan of action. The GPO Gateway/WINDO service clearly is an idea whose time has come.

I am pleased to note that the GPO Gateway/WINDO service coincides with the direction of GPO's plans for improving public access to electronic information. In January 1992, we released GPO/2001: Vision for a New Millennium. This strategic plan contemplates the gradual development of an electronic dissemination capability consisting of three basic elements:

o   FIND, for Federal INformation Directory, a comprehensive Federal information product and service locator system.

o   SEND, for Satellite Electronic Network Dissemination, a daily satellite-based dissemination of electronic information.

o   INTERACT, an interactive online electronic communication capability.

These concepts are similar in many respects to the concept of the GPO Gateway/WINDO service, particularly in their emphasis on providing comprehensive, simplified, low cost, user-friendly access to the public. They also are similar in their emphasis on gradual development, which would initially provide access to core Government information, and then expand access to other information through system improvements and growing public familiarity with system offerings and capabilities. Gradual development will also allow for appropriate testing and evaluation of prototype services in order to determine the best possible application of funds. These similarities indicate that GPO is prepared to embrace and implement the GPO Gateway/WINDO service. In that sense, therefore, the timing of these legislative proposals is propitious.

Another prominent similarity is the call in S. 2813 for the development of an online Congressional Record by FY 1993. As you know, this project is already underway. Since the production processes for the Federal Register are similar to those for the Record, the development of an online Register can also be undertaken.

Our strategic plan does discuss the potential for eventually using satellite technology instead of land-based telecommunication networks to transmit information to depository libraries. This potential, however, certainly would not preclude GPO from pursuing alternative cost-effective means of providing public access to online information. We fully recognize the value of utilizing networks, such as the InterNet and the National Research and Education Network (NREN), for improving depository library access. In fact, we are currently developing a proposal for GPO involvement in the InterNet and we plan to pursue similar involvement with NREN.

Where funding is concerned, I have taken note of the authorization of funds in S. 2813 to support expanded electronic dissemination to depository libraries. Current funding levels for the Depository Library Program are barely sufficient to cover the costs associated with current depository distribution. Additional

> *We fully recognize the value of utilizing networks, such as the InterNet and the National Research and Education Network (NREN), for improving depository library access.* *--R.W. Houk*

funding for the establishment of the GPO Gateway/WINDO service would ensure rapid progress in development and implementation. The actual amount of funding, of course, would depend on how the GPO Gateway/WINDO service is specifically configured. I assure you that we are prepared to work closely with these Committees, as well as the Committees on Appropriations, to ensure that the objectives of S. 2813 and H.R. 2772 are achieved in the most cost-effective manner possible.

Indeed, GPO is prepared to work closely with the JCP, the Committees on Rules and Administration and House Administration, and all other stakeholders in this important legislation, to develop and implement the GPO Gateway/WINDO service. In my view, this service offers the attainable opportunity to offer real improvements for public access to electronic information. I appreciate the confidence expressed by the sponsors of this legislation in GPO's capability to carry out this mission, and I look forward to working further with them to make the GPO Gateway/WINDO service a reality.

Readers Exchange

ELECTRONICORNER

How to Use the 1987-1989 Toxic Release Inventory CD-ROM

(This search guide is intended to supplement the
CD-ROM user guide provided with the CD-ROM.)

Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act requires EPA to establish an inventory of toxic chemical emissions from certain facilities. Facilities subject to this reporting requirement are required to complete a Form R for each chemical they release annually by July 1 for the preceding calendar year.

The purpose of this reporting requirement is to inform the public and government officials about routine and accidental releases of toxic chemicals to the environment. It will also assist in research and the development of regulations, guidelines, and standards.

The reporting requirement applies to owners and operators of facilities that have 10 or more full-time employees, that are in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 20 through 39 (i.e., manufacturing facilities) and that manufacture (including importing), process or otherwise use a listed toxic chemical in excess of specified threshold quantities.

There are over 300 toxic chemicals on the inventory. Through rulemaking and petitions, EPA can modify this list.

For help or more information contact: TRI User Support, (202) 260-1531

CD-ROM DATABASE STRUCTURE

There are three menu choices on the CD-ROM:

1. the TRI data files for 1987-1989 (AMTS, SUMS, and TREATMNT),

2. the TRI Fact Sheets, and

3. KASTAT (the set calculation feature).

Due to the size of the data files, they were split into three separate files: Amounts, Sums and Treatment. Each file contains basic facility and chemical information. **Each record in the database represents one facility, one chemical, and one year.** To see the field names, press F3 while in the file.

1. **Data Files**

Amounts This file is only used when you are:

Looking for releases to **specific bodies of water**, e.g. Mississippi River or Lake Superior;

Looking for **POTW** (publicly owned treatment works) or commercial **offsite location** names and addresses, e.g. transfers to ABC Waste Co. or what are the names and addresses of offsite locations in Pittsburgh, PA;

Looking specifically for **fugitive** (nonpoint) **air** releases vs. **stack** (point) releases.

Sums This is the file which is most often used. It contains the comprehensive facility identification information. It has the comprehensive chemical information like maximum amount onsite and use information. It has the total amounts of the chemical released to air, water, land, publicly owned treatment work (POTW) and offsite locations.

Use when: Looking for facility information, chemical information, or industry information (SIC codes and Dun & Bradstreet numbers) Summary of releases.

Treatment This file contains data on waste treatment methods and efficiency, and waste minimization. Use only for these subjects.

2. **TRI Factsheets**

This file includes health, safety and ecological information on TRI chemicals. Use to learn more about effects of chemicals found in your searches of the TRI data files.

3. **KASTAT** is a feature that takes a set you create and calculates the sum totals of whatever fields you choose. It will be described on the last page.

README Files
The CD-Rom also contains files that provide documentation for the database and referrals to state and regional contacts.

README.EPA contains descriptions of all the data fields including codes and translation of coded information.

README.RGS contains the names, addresses and phone numbers of the 10 Federal EPA regional contacts.

README.SIC contains the four-digit Standard Industrial Classification codes for 20-39 and the code descriptions.

README.STA contains the names, addresses and phone numbers of the State and Territorial TRI contacts.

To Begin Use of CD-ROM: sign on to directory where software is installed and type **TRI<enter>** (e.g. C:>TRI/TRI) Use the main menu to choose from the three selections (TRI Fact Sheets, TRI DATA Files, or KASTAT.)

Search (any file):

EXAMPLE: Find all releases in New Jersey for 1987-1989.
1. Press **F3=SELECT**
2. use arrow keys to go to **Facility State <enter>**
3. enter search term   **NJ <enter>**

Set   # Found
1   9909   FACILITY STATE: NJ

****ONE RECORD IS ONE FACILITY, ONE CHEMICAL, AND ONE YEAR****

Display a Set

You can display the current output set by pressing **F6=DISPLAY** or you can display any set by pressing **F5=SETS** and choosing **Display a Set**.

If you use **F6**, you can re-rank, change output fields, and print current record being viewed by pressing **<enter>** to get the **ACTION MENU**.

When you use **F5=SETS**, you are given the option of ranking the data and choosing the output fields before viewing the data. (You will still be able to change these while viewing the data by pressing **<enter>** to get the **ACTION MENU**.)

To get all data for one record: Search all three files separately (AMOUNTS, SUMS, and TREATMENT) with the same search strategy. When exporting or printing data, use the same ranking (sorting) criteria.

The EPA SUBMISSION NUMBER is the record's unique identifier and provides the link between the three files.

Hint: When satisfied with the search in the first file you use, print the screen with the set list. You will be able to use this copy of your original search so that it can be identically duplicated when you search the other two files.

NOTE: The final set you output must have the same number of records in all three files.

Use form designer when downloading multiple occurring fields in an ASCII format. (An example of a multiple occurring field is the SIC CODE field. A company can report up to 6 sic codes.

To Narrow a Search by Combining Search Statements with "AND"

There are two methods for combining search statements to narrow a search:
1. Combine sets with "AND" (Example 1)
2. Change Search Set to first set created so that the next search will only search the records in that set.

When Combining sets with AND, the computer must search the entire database (200,000 records) twice and then combine the sets in a third step. **Changing the Search Set saves time and search memory space;** the computer searches the entire database once, then searches within the smaller set retrieved for the second search term applied. (Example 2)

NOTE: If you change the search set, you must change it back to 0 when you want to search the whole database again.

Example 1: Want to retrieve the releases in NJ for 1989.
1. Search for NJ as the Facility State. 9909 records retrieved.
2. Search for 1989 as the Reporting Year. 82,513 records retrieved.
3. Press F5=SETS
4. Use arrow keys to choose Combine Sets <enter>
5. Use arrow keys to choose Combine with AND <enter>
6. Type 1<enter> AND 2<enter> AND <enter> 3169 records retrieved.
7. Name your set (optional.)

Example 2: Want to retrieve the releases in NJ for 1989.
1. Search for NJ as the Facility State. 9909 records retrieved.
2. Press F5=Sets
3. Use arrow keys to choose Change Search Sets <enter>
4. Type set number you want to search in 1<enter> (Notice at the bottom of the screen Search Set=1 now)
5. Search for 1989 as the Reporting year. 3169 records retrieved.

To Expand a Search by Combining Search Statements with "OR"

Follow the directions for NARROWING A SEARCH...EXAMPLE 1 but choose to Combine Sets with OR.

Index

All fields are indexed. When searching it is very important to use the index to assist you.

Example: Looking for General Motors Company facilities.

Note: The name could be G.M. or G.M.C. or General Motors or General Motors Company. To conduct a search which will retrieve all facilities you should use the index to find all terms.

Hint: search both the facility name and parent company name fields

1. Press **F3=SELECT**
2. Use arrow keys to go to **Facility Name (Phrase)<enter>**
3. Enter search term with the question mark (?) to look at the index and choose the best term(s).**GM? <enter>**

SCREEN
        F4=SEARCH
    FACILITY NAME (PHRASE)
            GM C-P-C DORAVILLE
            GM CENTRAL FOUNDRY DIV.
            GM CPC FAIRFAX PLANT
            GM INDUSTRIES INC.
            GM NAMEPLATE INC.
        (4 of 101)

4. Go to correct word(s) and **use the grouping keys (F7 , F8 , and F9) to mark the term(s)** you would like searched. In this case, you would go to first occurrence of GM, mark it with the F7( ) key and use the arrow keys to move down to last occurrence and mark it with the F8( ) key. To select a single name use the F9( )key.

5. When all are marked press **<enter>** to search.
6. Repeat steps with General Motor? as the search term.
7. Combine the two sets created using OR.

Sort Feature

You may sort a set when displaying it to screen, printing it, or exporting it (F5).

Sets are normally in DEFAULT ORDER. This means they are in order by the EPA Submission Number. There is no logical order to this. There are several choices for sorting your set. If the way you want to sort it is not shown, you can pick Display by User Defined Rank. You can use this to sort on more than one field.

Example:

I have a set of all releases in Maryland. When viewing this data, it would be most useful if it were arranged alphabetically by facility name and if each chemical were alphabetical within each facility, e.g.:

ABC Co. - acetone
ABC Co. - toluene
DDD Co. - freon 113
EEE Co. - ammonia
EEE Co. - carbon tetrachloride

1. Press **F5=SETS** and choose **Display a Set.**
2. Choose **Display by User Defined Rank.**
3. use arrow keys to go to **Facility Name <enter>**
4. type **1<enter>** (This is the first field you want sorted by)
5. use arrow keys to go to **Substance Name <enter>**
6. type **2<enter>** (This is the second field you want sorted by)
7. use arrows to return to top of list to **End Rank Selection <enter>** to start sort.

Note: Do not make more than 3 sort criteria as it will take the computer a long time to perform.

Hint: If you want to sort in descending order, type a minus sign before the number. Example: Sort by Sum Air Release with highest releases first. Use arrow keys to go to Sum Air Release<enter>, and type -1<enter>

Printing

To print a RECORD:
You may print a single record while you are viewing the record on your screen...Press **<enter>** to get the **ACTION MENU.**
Use arrows to choose **PRINT CURRENT RECORD <enter>.**

To print a SET:
This can be done at any time. You are led through the choices you must make by menus.

EXAMPLE: Want to print set #4.

1. Press **F5=SETS**
2. Use arrows to choose **PRINT A SET <enter>**
3. Type # of set **4 <enter>**
4. Choose sort criteria See **SORT FEATURE** for directions
5. Choose output criteria **Full Record**
   Brief Record
   **User Selected Output

**User Selected Output gives you a list of all fields which can be printed. Use the grouping keys (F7, F8, and F9) to mark the fields which you want printed.

6. use arrows to choose **Consecutive Print**
                                Page at a Time
7. align paper and press enter when ready.

Exporting a Set

You may export a set in comma delimited (ASCII), fixed field, or print to disk. The comma delimited option is most useful for importing the data into software like dBASE or Lotus 1-2-3 which can be used to perform your own analyses of the data.

Example: Export set #4 which contains releases in MD in 1989.

1. Press **F5=Sets**
2. use arrow keys to choose **Export a Set<enter>**
3. type set number **4<enter>**
4. use arrow keys to choose   **Comma Delimited**
                                    Fixed Field
                                    Print to Disk
                                    <enter> when choice is highlighted
5. choose sort criteria   See **SORT FEATURE** for directions
6. choose output fields   **Full Record**
                                    Brief Record
                                    **User Selected Output

User Selected Output gives you a list of all fields which can be printed. Use the grouping keys (F7, F8, and F9) to mark the fields which you want printed. **You must use the form designer if you are downloading fields with multiple occurrences.

Hint: To save disk space, choose only the fields you actually need. If you chose Comma Delimited, it is best to make a list of the fields you choose and their lengths (write by hand or print screens) so that if you want to import the data into another software, you will be able to create the record structure easily.

7. type name of file (and path if different than that shown) **MD89<enter>**

Form Designer

The form designer is used when you want to download fields that have multiple occurrences. For example, a record can have more than one Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC code). If you were to just download the set in an ASCII format, the data would not be readily usable for conversion into other formats such as DBASE or Lotus. The form designer allows data to be downloaded in a format that is easily

converted. The directions in the Quick User Guide must be followed precisely prior to doing the search. You will be creating your own form which will then appear with the other output choices (i.e. **FULL RECORD, BRIEF RECORD, USER SELECTED OUTPUT, OWNFORM.**) You will be able to create as many forms as you like.

Note: Whatever order you choose the fields in is the order they export in, unlike the User Selected Output which exports the fields in the order they occur in the record.

The data that is exported using a form designer is both comma and quote delimited. **NOTE: All fields are treated as character fields by the form designer.** This means that if you are converting it into another format like dBase, you must create your file structure specifying all fields as "character" fields. After conversion, it is a simple matter to change the field specification from "character" to "numeric" for fields which may be used for calculations.

When using the form designer, you should consider how you would want the data displayed in a report.

For Example:

When downloading the sic fields, you would want the first sic code and then the first sic description, second sic code, second sic description, etc.

2951
Asphalt paving mixtures and blocks
2952
Asphalt felts and coatings

To do this you must choose sic/array 1, sic code/array 1, sic/array 2, sic code/array 2.

Note: Follow Quick User Guide provided with the CD-ROM precisely. When "MISSING DATA RULE" is Highlighted, you must type L or select the "L LABEL..." option.

Calculating Feature

The KASTAT feature is used to compute the total amounts for a set of data. **You must use the SUMS file to retrieve the data.**

Example: Want to know the total amount of toluene released in Maryland in 1989.

1. Follow search and combine instructions to retrieve a set which has only records which have MD as the facility state, 1989 as the Reporting year, and toluene as the substance name.

2. Follow the export instructions.
Choose set #. Choose comma delimited. Choose default order. Choose user selected output.

ONLY mark these 8 fields
    Field 1-Sum Air Release
    Field 2-Sum Water Release
    Field 3-Sum Land Release
    Field 4-Sum Environmental Release
    Field 5-Sum Transfer to POTWs
    Field 6-Sum Transfer to Offsite
    Field 7-Sum Transfer to POTWs and Offsite
    Field 8-Sum Releases and Transfers
Name file--type MD89TOL<enter>

3. Exit to main menu **(F10)**
4. Choose KASTAT by using arrow keys to highlight **KASTAT <enter>**
5. type file name   **MD89TOL<enter>**
6. There is one screen for each field that is computed. Use **<-** and **->** keys to go from one to another.

**It is best to print all of them (press p to print, then press -> for next field computation, press p to print,...till all eight screens of computations are printed.

Note: The screens are only labeled by field number.

Explanation of KASTAT Record

```
KAware Statistical Summarizer      File:   md89tol.csv
Field number:          1      Number of records: 36
Number of Blanks:   0      Zeros:                0
Lowest:                3      Highest:        1630700
Range:          1630697      Sum:            2215315
Mean with 0:    61536.52      Mean w/o 0:   61536.52
```

1. **Field number** refers to which field the calculation was performed on. **Field number: 1 is Sum Air Release.**

2. **Number of records** refers to the number of records in the set of data on which the calculations are being performed. **The Number of Records in the set of data was 36.**

3. **Number of Blanks** refers to how many record had a blank or no data in that field. **No records had Blanks in the Sum Air Release field, therefore all records had releases of Toluene to the Air.**

4. The Lowest single release of Toluene to the air was 3 pounds. The Highest single release of Toluene to the air was 1,630,700 pounds.

5. The **Range** is the difference between the Highest and the Lowest single release. **In this instance Highest minus Lowest (1,630,700 - 3 = 1,630,697).**

6. ***The **Sum** is the total sum of the field on which the calculation is being processed (in this case the Sum Air Release field.) Therefore the total release of Toluene in MD in 1989 to the air was 2,215,315 lbs. ***The SUM data is the most useful.**

7. The **MEAN WITH and W/O 0** is the average of the field on which the calculation is being processed. Therefore the average release of Toluene in MD for 1989 by each facility was 61,536.52 lbs.

Copies of this search guide on floppy disk are available from:

Smitty Bolner
Business/Documents
Middleton Library
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Update to the List of Classes

August 5, 1992   1992-07

Class no.	Item no.	Change/Notice
A 92.48:	0122-A-08	Alaska Agriculture Statistics. (annual) (MF) New.
C 61.41:	0231-B-20	Europe Now. (quarterly) (MF) New.
D 301.44/2:	0422-T	The Combat Edge. (monthly) (P) New.
D 301.45/33-4:	0421-E-03	Test Highlights. (quarterly) (P) New.
D 301.56/7:	0424-B	The Mobility Forum. (bimonthly) (P) New class. Former title: The MAC Forum.
ED 1.328/7:	0455-G-11	Technical Report. (series) (P) New.
HE 1.1002:	0447-A-01	General Publications. New class. Former class: HE 23.3002:
HE 20.3184/2:	0507-G-40	Smoking and Tobacco Control Monographs. (series) (MF) New.
HE 20.7901/2:	0504-R	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Annual Report. (MF) New.
HE 22.34:	0512-A-41	Medicare Mortality Information. Title changed to: Medicare Hospital Information Report. Correction to update 1992-06.
L 2.41/11:	0768-T	Employment in Perspective: Women in the Labor Force. (quarterly) (P) New.
L 2.131:	0768-E	BLS Update. (irregular) (P) New.
NF 2.8/2-5:	0831-B-02	Music Professional Training Career Development Organizations Music Recording Services to Composers Special Projects Music. Formerly Music Professional Training Career Development Organizations Music Recording Services to Composers Center for New Music Resources Special Projects.
S 1.145:	0863-A-01	U.S. MAB Bulletin. (quarterly) (MF) New.
Y 1.2/9:	0998-E	History in the House. Not discontinued. Issued twice a year. The next issued received by LPS will be resurveyed. Please refer to update 1992-06.
Y 3.N 88:56-2/	1051-H-08	NRC Information Notice. (MF) New.

Whatever Happened To . . . ? ? ?

Class no.	Item no.	Status
A 13.63/13:988-2	082-D-04	**Forest Research in the Southeast.** The Agriculture Department cannot provide additional copies of this publication. Under 44 U.S.C., §1903, LPS cannot reprint. No rain checks can be filled.
D 1.2:	0306	**Conduct of the Persian Gulf War: final report to Congress.** Currently available through NTIS. Not printed through GPO; contains black and white pictures. Depository copies will contain color pictures and is expected to be available for distribution in late September 1992.
D 101.117/4:(nos)	0310-D	**Atlas of Tumor Pathology, Third Series.** The Atlases are not printed through GPO and under provisions of the U.S. Code, Sec. 176 & 177 they are considered cooperative and will not be distributed to depository libraries. Fascicle 1 & 2 will be distributed.
HH 1.2:D 63/21	0582	**Town Meetings on Disability Issues.** The publishing agency cannot provide additional copies of this publication. Under 44 U.S.C., §1903, LPS cannot reprint. No rain checks can be filled. A publication superseding this title will be distributed.
S 9.10:11123 S 9.10:11131	0899	**Treaties and other International Acts.** (series 11123 & 11131) The publishing agency cannot provide additional copies. Under 44 U.S.C., §1903, LPS cannot reprint. No rain checks can be filled.
S 9.14:	0900-A	**Treaties in Force.** The State Department did not have the 1991 edition printed through GPO and did not provide copies for depository libraries. The 1992 edition is being reprinted to make up a shortage in the number ordered. It will be distributed when the stock is received.
Y 1.1/3:101-33	0996-B (MF) 0996-A (P)	**Senate Document.** Number 101-33 will not be used.

The E-Report

Status of Federal Electronic Information

August 5, 1992   1992-05

Agency	Item #	Class #	Title/Format	Status
Agency for International Development			CD-DIS (AID's Development Information System) CD	As this CD was not produced or procured through GPO, it will not be a depository item. It is available for sale @ $50 each from U.S. A.I.D. Development Information Services Clearinghouse, POL/CDIE/DI, 1500 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1010, Arlington, VA 22209-2404

Is Your Depository Mailing Address Correct?

Because of incorrect depository library addresses, the U.S. Postal Service returns some packages and direct mail items to the Library Programs Service (LPS). LPS supplies a computer tape of mailing addresses to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Defense Mapping Agency (DMA), and our microfiche contractors for distribution purposes. Mailing tubes of USGS and DMA maps and several packages of contractor mailed microfiche have been returned to LPS as undeliverable.

It is essential that the mailing addresses maintained by LPS be accurate. To that end, LPS requests that each depository library review the mailing label on its depository shipments and report any necessary changes to LPS as soon as possible.

To report an address correction, photocopy and complete the form below and send it to: Supervisor, Information Processing Unit, Library Programs Service (SLLA), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20401. It may be Faxed to **(202) 512-1196**.

_____   _____
Depository Number   Telephone Number (with area code)

_____
Library Name

_____
Address

_____
City, State, and Zip Code

Table of Contents